

PEOPLE
one No More: Women
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Bush's Negotiators Take One Last Stab at A World Trade Accord

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Senior U.S. and EC trade negotiators, moving unexpectedly to break a stalemate before President George Bush leaves office in a few days, began talks Friday in Geneva aimed at resolving the key trans-Atlantic disputes that have long blocked progress on completing a global trade agreement.

AWAY FROM THE BRINK Saddam Pulls Back His Missiles

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Iraq has "broken down" and moved the anti-aircraft missiles that were threatening allied warplanes near the no-flight zone in southern Iraq, a senior Pentagon official said Friday.



President Saddam, in a television photo, at a meeting with senior military commanders and the Revolutionary Command Council.

EC Study Puts Bosnia Rapes at 20,000

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
PARIS — A European Community team of investigators has concluded that Serbian forces have raped up to 20,000 Muslim women and girls in Bosnia as part of a systematic policy of terror designed to intimidate, demoralize and drive them from their homes.

Allied Air Power in the Region

Map of the Middle East region showing air exclusion zones and military assets. Includes text: 'Key weapons against Saddam's Soviet-made SA-2 and SA-3 missiles are stationed at the allies' main base in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia: F-4G air defense suppression jets and EF-111 electronic jamming aircraft.'

Ex-Banker for Bonn Economy Minister

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service
BERLIN — With Western Germany sinking deeper into recession while the ex-Communist East's economy fails to respond to state subsidies, Germany gave a former Citibank executive on Friday the task of jump-starting Europe's most influential economy.

Klosk Ukraine Warns U.S. on Nuclear Pact

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Ukraine's top arms negotiator, who met President George Bush on Friday, said that the U.S. failure to give his country security assurances would make it more difficult to win approval of nuclear treaties.

What Price a Life? For 2 Friends, a Prison Sentence

By Tamar Lewin
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — James McElveen says he and his best friend, Benny Milligan, are being sent to prison because his friend did what was necessary to get him the medical treatment that saved his life.

Market data table including Dow Jones (Down 17.29), Trib Index (Down 0.63%), and The Dollar (New York, Fri. close 1.6475).

AT&T logo and other small text on the left margin.

صباحنا من الامل

As the Gaza Maelstrom Swells, Both Sides Grapple With Death in a No-Win War

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service
KHAN YOUNIS, Gaza Strip — Israeli Army jeeps with loudspeakers raced through the rutted streets in the occupied Gaza Strip, announcing that the curfew would be lifted for just two hours, but that only women could leave their homes to shop for food.

The Khan Younis riot also underscores how, after five years of fighting the Palestinian intifada, or uprising, against Israeli occupation, the army is still caught in the grips of a painful no-win war. With each death — and particularly after the recent fatal ambush of three Israeli soldiers — influential voices in Israel are asking whether the occupation of the Gaza Strip is worth the anguish. For Palestinians, too, December was a cruel month. Of the 23 Palestinians killed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, eight were under age 16. It was the highest monthly death toll in the occupied territories in more than two years.

Israeli and most severe clashes with soldiers occur in Gaza or originate there. A large number of the suspected activists deported last month came from Gaza, which is home to 780,000 Palestinians. According to military officials, the nature of the conflict in Gaza has changed markedly in the last year. They say that the armed gangs have grown stronger, more experienced and better equipped. Israeli military commanders now see their role in Gaza not as confronting the mass demonstrations of the intifada's early days, but as fighting a grinding battle against the relatively small number of armed fugitives.

They were surprised by the pent-up fury of the Palestinians over the deportations, army officials said. They were relying on a large deployment of reinforcements who had been sent to Gaza earlier in the month with little experience in the densely populated shantytowns. The troops felt under siege from crowds of angry protesters, some of them carrying weapons, who threw rocks, iron bars and bottles, the officials said.

Some were killed in the riot. Rana was shot from a black away, according to two witnesses from the neighborhood. They said they could not help her immediately because shooting continued. Eventually, she was taken to a hospital and pronounced dead on arrival.



A Palestinian deportee bringing water to his companions Friday as snow fell on their Lebanon camp.

Islamic Group Says It Bombed Tour Bus in Cairo

CAIRO — Egypt's most active Muslim militant group claimed responsibility on Friday for a bomb attack on a tourist bus in Cairo. The attack Thursday night, in which the police said no one was hurt, was the first in the capital since Muslim militants began a campaign against tourism in October, aiming to damage an industry that is vital to Egypt's struggling economy.

Deaths Rise to 40 as Bombay Rioters Burn Huts

BOMBAY — Rival Hindu and Muslim gangs set fire to hundreds of ramshackle huts in the slums on Friday, causing 11 deaths despite shoot-at-sight orders and the deployment of army troops. At least 12 other people were fatally knifed, taking the death toll to 40 in the sectarian violence that began after a street brawl last Monday, the police said.

Deaths in the riot rose to 40 as rioters burned huts in the slums. The violence killed 1100 people, 202 of them in Bombay. A curfew was imposed on six parts of the city of 13 million people but was relaxed for two hours in the afternoon to enable Muslims to pray. "It was essential to allow them to pray because preventing it could lead to increased tensions," a police officer said.

Khmer Rouge Detains 5-Man UN Voting Team

PHNOM PENH — Khmer Rouge guerrillas detained a United Nations electoral team for six hours in eastern Cambodia this week, a UN spokesman said Friday. The guerrillas held the team of five in Kratie Province on Wednesday and told them not to enter Khmer Rouge zones and to stop registering voters there, a spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia said.

number of companies were still engaged in illegal crossings of the border," he said. The ban was imposed to apply pressure on the Khmer Rouge to cooperate with the UN-sponsored peace agreement signed in October 1991 by all four factions. But the UN spokesman said that since Jan. 3, it appeared that violations of the moratorium in trade with Laos and the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet had stopped.

Israel Warns UN to Back Off

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Israel warned a special United Nations envoy Friday that the Middle East peace talks could be undermined if the Security Council took new measures against Israel for having deported 415 Palestinians to southern Lebanon.

storms that swept the region made it impossible to fly, forcing a postponement until Saturday. Although the Israeli government describes the Red Cross mission as a one-time gesture, officials do not rule out additional measures, including cooperation on bringing back 10 Palestinians who Israeli says were deported by mistake.

meets on Sunday with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who says the decision to banish the Islamic fundamentalists for up to two years is final. Israel insists that the Palestinians are now Lebanon's responsibility. But Lebanon refuses to allow them onto territory fully under its control. Neither country is letting international agencies bring emergency aid to the Palestinians, who have spent the last three weeks in a tent camp between Israeli and Lebanese army checkpoints.

By slightly easing its stand, Israel hopes to soften Mr. Boutros Ghali's eventual recommendations to the Security Council on what steps to take next. In that vein, Mr. Peres cautioned Mr. Gharekhan that further anti-Israel actions could make a victim of the peace talks. A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Eviatar Manor, said, "We feel it would make it difficult for the Arabs to go."

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10 Killed in Crash in France

GRENOBLE, France — Ten people were killed and four injured, two of them seriously, when a tank-truck rumbled into a line of cars waiting at a red light in La Combe des Eparres, near this French Alpine city, the police said Friday.

Table with international telephone numbers for various countries including Norway, Netherlands, Monaco, Malaysia, Liechtenstein, Kuwait, Korea, Israel, Ireland, Indonesia, India, Hungary, Hong Kong, Germany, France, Finland, Denmark, Colombia, Cuba, Cambodia, British Virgin Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, Thailand, Taiwan, Puerto Rico, Sweden, St. Lucia, Switzerland, UK, Barbados, Australia, Bahamas, Philippines, and Norway.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Ground Rules for Somalia

U.S. forces in Somalia operate under a confusing mandate in ever more perilous circumstances. The perils were underscored Thursday when militias attacked the camp of Mogadishu's treacherous warlord Mohammed Farrah Aidid. But this clash, the fiercest since Americans landed, signals a more aggressive stance on seizing weapons?

more enforceable policy, than the made-in-America instructions. Until heavy weapons are seized, or "collected," there cannot be the "secure environment" for delivering food—the avowed goal of Operation Restore Hope.

His Promise Is Broken

Twelve days before the inauguration, we may be able to predict the fate of Bill Clinton's promise to free American government from the grip of special interests: Broken from Day One.

That the firm owes him a \$1 million "golden handshake" when he resigns on Jan. 20. Yet Mr. Brown proposes to renege himself for only one year from dealing with the firm's clients. Any renege that does not last his full tenure at Commerce insults every voter who believed Mr. Clinton's pledge to halt even the appearance of special dealing.

A Final Numbers Game

The Bush administration's last official words on the budget were as manipulative as all the rest. A departing administration's final budget is traditionally an inflated wish list, a political marker meant to make it look good to the voters in retrospect and to make its successor seem at once ungenerous and fiscally irresponsible.

would be, in real terms, a sizable cut beyond those provided for under that law. The forecasting game has two results. The Republican legacy does not look as bad as it otherwise would, and whatever progress the Clinton administration makes in reducing the deficit will not look as good.

Other Comment

Clinton and Haiti

From Somalia to Iraq, Bill Clinton will have more than enough foreign problems to deal with once he becomes president. But a key foreign policy test for his administration is shaping up closer to home, in Haiti.

asylum appeals for those Haitians who claim to be political refugees. The next administration should still have the Coast Guard intercept Haitian boats, but instead of sending the passengers home it should take them to new refugee centers in the Caribbean. Mr. Clinton should ask the UN High Commissioner on Refugees to help set up those camps. He should restate U.S. support for Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the ousted president, and express American determination to not cooperate with any Haitian government that does not include him.

They'll Push Clinton Onto the World Stage

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The best-kept secret of the transition has been President-elect Bill Clinton's quiet but detailed attention to the foreign crises he will inherit on Jan. 20. Mr. Clinton has worked hard on the substance of foreign policy—and on keeping his efforts out of public view—as he has prepared his move to Washington.

This low-profile presidential diplomacy will dismay world leaders who want to express their views directly to Mr. Clinton this spring, before he sets his administration's priorities and policies in concrete. But Mr. Clinton is determined not to operate as did the defeated George Bush, who antagonized voters by vaulting his foreign achievements at a time of domestic recession. The contrast will show up early.



By REISSNER in Vienna (Zapp, Corbis) C&W Syndicate.

stop the killing now in Bosnia may mean walloping some of the Serbian military gains there and not pursuing Serb leaders as war criminals. This prospect angers Mr. Clinton; but he recognizes that it may be necessary to halt the war.

Don't Ratify The Serbs' Aggression

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Cyrus Vance is one of the great American public servants of recent decades, a man of courage and unwavering honor. But I and some others who admire him are increasingly puzzled by where he is going in his search for a negotiated end to the war in Bosnia.

If Hitler and Churchill Had Divided Up the World

By William Pfaff

PARIS — An explosion of some magnitude has been set off in London by the suggestion that Churchill should have settled with Hitler in July 1940 or June 1941, and that by failing to do so he bankrupted Britain and destroyed its empire.

rows from the United States," betrayed the confidence and wasted the soldiers of the Commonwealth, and left the empire "terminally damaged."

empire to keep the seas and its own empire of "inferior" races. It is by no means sure that he would have gone back on the bargain with Britain.

would have had the will to pull this off, since, morally speaking, they had been backing off from empire since the turn of the century.

However They Say 'Never Again,' We Should Applaud

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For the past few days, I have been experiencing a political sensation new to me — flashes of sympathy for the German government.

not to imply that somehow it was the number of refugees and their countries of origin that were to blame.

Hitler because the two parties are banned. But the argument that being banned will automatically help the Nazis is full of moral and political holes.

governments have one overriding human right to protect — the right of Germans and others to be protected from any danger of repetition of the hellish history of Germany itself.

For a Real German-Jewish Dialogue

By Robert B. Goldman

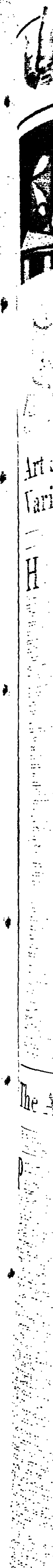
BONN — A recent gathering in Los Angeles brought together Germans and American Jews. They discussed violence by the far right in Germany; and they unwittingly pointed to what is missing in their dialogue.

to calm Jewish fears. Mr. Kohl's strong statements against the far right were cited, along with a declaration of "solidarity with our citizens of the Jewish faith." Recent measures, including the banning of far-right parties, the tightening of police cooperation and a decision to deprive arsonists and other perpetrators of violence of their civil rights were noted.

Until this is done, the large and challenging agenda that Germans and Jews need to deal with cannot be tackled successfully. On both sides, some are emotionally unready to take part, some are unwilling to listen, others don't want to get involved.

erful German army; that the Allies will be able to drive ahead by slow stages as soon as spring thaws the earth, and that, with the coming of American troops the blow will be dealt that will crush Germany and end her dreams of world domination.

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'Palace of Art' as Endangered Species

LONDON — The Dulwich Picture Gallery, a unique monument of Western cultural history in South London, might be forced to close. The gallery, with two well-known Rembrandts, one of the most beautiful Canalettos in the world and a Murillo portrait that would look good in the Prado, has just over half the £550,000 (about \$850,000) a year it needs to look after its outstanding collection of 17th- and 18th-century European paintings.

When the exhibition of 40 masterpieces that opened on Thursday at Christie's closes on Jan. 24, the director of the gallery, Giles Waterfield, may still be wondering how much

Souren Melikian

longer he will be able to carry on. Waterfield has alerted the Department of National Heritage to the urgency of the matter.

Part of Dulwich College, the gallery is funded by a foundation, Alley's College of God's Gift, from which it will receive £120,000 in 1992-1993. "We then raise £200,000 a year," Waterfield said in an interview. That leaves a shortfall of more than £200,000. With a full-time staff of 15, including one director and one "keeper" or curator, there is no room for cost-cutting. Never were so few people in charge of a collection so fraught with artistic history.

The collection owes its significance to a Frenchman, Noël Dessefens, and his lifelong friend Francis Bourgeois, born in England of Swiss parents. Dessefens (1743-1807) started out in life as a fashionable young writer in Paris. An outspoken man, he may have felt the need for the freer atmosphere of England, where he emigrated and set up as a language teacher. Dessefens enjoyed the rare privilege of combining literary talent with a keen visual sense. He bought pictures for pleasure, and resold some, providing the perfect prototype of the 20th-century emigre dealing on the side in gentlemanly fashion.

Eventually, the dashing artistic foreigner proved irresistible to one of his pupils, Margaret Morris, older by 15 years. They married and, with the £5,000 dowry brought by his rich wife, Dessefens felt he could turn to dealing for good. He achieved considerable success.

So did his friend Bourgeois, whom Dessefens had introduced to art by encouraging him to take up painting when still in his teens. Bourgeois was no genius as a painter, but his training under Jacques Philippe de Louthembourg gave him the practitioner's sharp insight into the art.

THE two cronies operated as a team. In 1790, they landed what they must have thought was the deal of the century. Stanislaus Augustus III, elected king of Poland in 1764, who had traveled all over Europe and was influenced by French and English ideas, wanted to set up a national collection of Western European painting. Dessefens and Bourgeois went to it wholeheartedly, the older Dessefens taking the lead. He would track great works, as dealers do today, and was known for his glibness.

Dessefens was the one who acquired a much admired Nicholas Poussin, "The Nurture of Jupiter." By 1757 it was in Paris with the famous collector Augustin Blondel de Gagny. In 1776, Charles Ogilvie bought it at an auction, took it to London and consigned it to Christie's in 1778. It sold for a then enormous 460 guineas to one "Campbell," according to the Christie's archive. The man may have been an agent for Dessefens, in whose insurance list the Poussin appears many years later.

Dessefens likewise followed the moves of Murillo's "Flower Girl." It passed through the hands of five aristocratic families in France before it was bought by the French painter-turned-dealer, Jean-Baptiste Lebrun, who consigned it to Christie's in 1785. France's minister of finance, Charles Alexandre de Calonne, got it there for 11 guineas. After that, the track record of the picture gets lost. At some point, the Murillo crossed the channel back to England and came into Dessefens's possession.



Canaletto's "Old Walton Bridge" (detail), one of the Dulwich Gallery's treasures.

It could have been a fabulous museum for Poland. But the country was carved up in three stages by Austria, Prussia and Russia. After the general insurrection of 1794 was drowned in a bloodbath, Poland was wiped off the map in 1795 for the next 124 years. With that, the deal of the century was off. Dessefens offered the collection to the czar as the new ruler of Poland. But the czar could

Never were so few people in charge of a collection so fraught with artistic history.

not have cared less. Nor did the British government fancy the idea of buying it as a national collection, when approached by Dessefens. The disgruntled dealer organized a sale. Alas, few pictures found buyers in a market flooded by a tide of paintings arriving from plundered aristocratic houses in France.

For once, Bourgeois took the initiative. The two friends had been active in British art politics. They had campaigned for the setting up of a national gallery. Why not do it themselves in the form of a bequest to the nation? Dessefens was persuaded. They stopped selling and started building up the collection once again. With this purpose in mind, they no longer had an objection to

buying at auction. When a remarkable Guercino, "Christ and the Woman Taken in Adultery," turned up at Christie's in 1806, the buyer was recorded in the auction house books as "Sir F. B." This was Bourgeois, who had been knighted by Stanislaus-Augustus III.

When Dessefens died a year later, the collection included 370 pictures. In his will, he left it jointly to Mrs. Dessefens and Bourgeois, stipulating that the latter was to look for an institution that would preserve the collection as a whole to be displayed to the public.

FATE intervened a second time. In December 1810, Bourgeois had a bad fall while riding his horse and he realized he had very little time left. The actor Philip Kemble had introduced him to the Reverend Robert Corry, who was a member of the governing body of Dulwich College. The school, which already had a small collection, seemed a worthy place. Bourgeois hastily drew up a will bequeathing the collection to the college, together with £2,000 to erect a gallery, and died a few days later on Jan. 7, 1811.

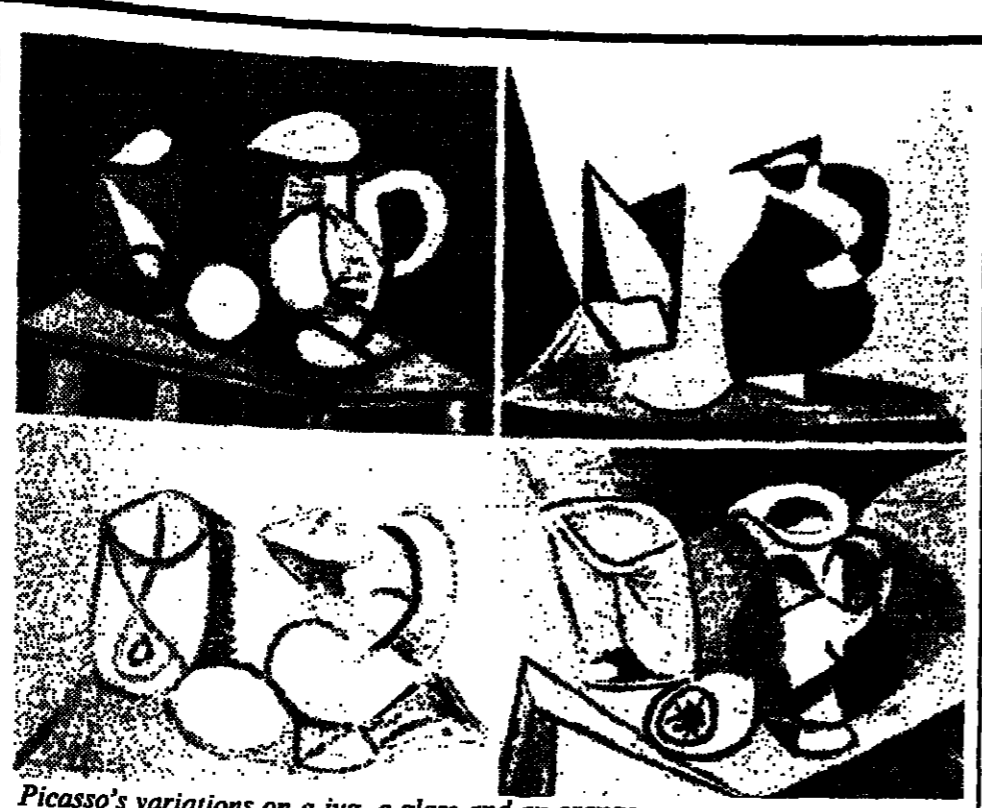
The last stage was overseen by Mrs. Dessefens, who scrupulously respected her late husband's wishes. The choice of Sir John Soane as the architect was obvious enough. Soane had been a friend of Bourgeois and had designed the manorhouse in which Dessefens was buried in 1807. Bourgeois and Soane had even discussed the style in which alterations should be made to the Old College at Dulwich, then in need of restoration. Soane, drawing his inspiration from contemporary house architecture, designed a succession

of cubes and double cubes, observing the proportions of the British Palladian style. He introduced the idea of top lighting coming through glass openings. Altered as it may have been by additions until the early 20th century and by restoration after partial destruction during World War II, the Dulwich Picture Gallery survives as the first purpose-built art museum in England. Not least, it is the earliest such museum in the world with its original paintings collection virtually intact even if, due to the lack of space, some 60 pictures of a decorative character are on permanent loan to Tredgar House in Wales.

The importance of the collection does not just lie in the beauty of the works, nor in its historical significance confined to Soane's innovative architecture. Most remarkable perhaps is the image it projects of the artistic perception of two centuries ago. It is well balanced, slightly theatrical, never strident. Portraits are often of sitters posing in stately attire. Landscapes show panoramic views. What is lacking is equally striking. Italian Primitives were not in yet and the more populist style of the Flemish school found little favor.

The small size of the gallery gives it an utterly different feel from the world's large museums. The absence of a big crowd makes it possible to gaze in peace, without being forced to ignore the shuffling feet and sizzling earphones of dawdlers who are not quite sure why they are there. It is what Waterfield, reviving a Victorian phrase, called a "palace of art," a gem in the cultural ecology of our world to be preserved at all costs.

Souren Melikian



Picasso's variations on a jug, a glass and an orange.

Art and Metamorphosis: Variations on a Theme

By Michael Lawton

HANNOVER, Germany — What is a work of art? Is it the unique product of a peculiarly sensitive spirit, a final perfect statement of emotion engaging statements, none of which is better than the others?

There is of course something between these two extremes, and the space between the two is the subject of "The Metamorphosis of Pictures," an exhibition at the Sprengel Museum in Hannover until Feb. 7.

Imagine Picasso, holed up in his studio in Paris while the Germans occupy the city. On the table in front of him, a jug, a glass and an orange. Between July 19 and Aug. 1, 1944, he paints them 15 times; the pictures are reflections of the reality of the objects, but the objects are not the same from day to day. Aside from the fact that he replaces the orange with a lemon and cuts the lemon open, the objects of this intensely observed still life take their reality from Picasso's perception. And that is in perpetual change.

The four pictures from this series on display in Hannover, which were painted on consecutive days, are all definitive versions. There is no sense in which one of them is a sketch for the others. Each is an approach to the truth — one of possibilities inherent in the confrontation between the objects and the artist perceiving them.

The "metamorphosis of pictures" is a quotation from Picasso, who was describing his approach to his motifs, and Picasso stands at the center of this exhibition. Four of his reworkings of Manet's "Dejeuner sur l'herbe," painted in the '60s, show how he worked away at this disturbing painting, sorting out for himself its significance in his own artistic development. The implicit sexuality of the scandalous original is taken apart; different combinations of nudity and clothing are explored; the second man turns into a woman and then disappears entirely; Manet's shocking coolness is replaced by a greater intensity in the contrast between clothed men and naked women. It is as if Picasso is performing the patiently version of musical variations.

"Variations" is what Alexei von Jawlensky called a series of more than 300 pictures painted between 1914 and 1921. His "Variations on a Rural Theme" take a simple Swiss landscape — with a tall slim tree on one side and a path which leads towards the horizon — and vary it according to strict rules. Little by little, the discrete patches

of color take on an abstract life of their own, until their relationship to the figurative origin is completely obscured. But unlike Picasso, who paints series because he has a massive energy which has a hundred ways of perceiving, Jawlensky's series seem to come from the need to reduce the modern variety of perception to manageable proportions. He took the idea further with the 200 "Abstract Heads," which he painted between 1918 and 1925. All the pictures follow closely defined rules by which the geometric shapes that broadly define the shape of the head also control the picture's color relationships. Little by little here too, the figurative slowly disappears. By defining his form so exactly, Jawlensky succeeded in freeing himself from form as something that provides meaning, and allowed himself to concentrate on color and its variation. The exhibition shows nine of the "Variations" and 12 of the "Heads."

The artists on display here — the others include Fernand Léger, Robert Delaunay, Magritte, Nolde and Munch, together with a couple of artists of local interest — were not the first artists to explore the undermining effect of perception on the idea of the perfect work of art. Monet's "Haystacks," which took Paris by storm in 1891, were perhaps the first conscious recognition that a new picture did not need a new subject. Cézanne and van Gogh were working on similar lines at around the same time. But, as the exhibition's director, Dietmar Elger, admits, the limited resources of the Sprengel Museum did not run to the insurance costs of works by these masters.

Instead, following a policy that is exemplary in these times of ever more lavish traveling exhibitions, it was decided to concentrate on expanding appreciation of the Sprengel's own collection. As a result, several of the series on display include pictures which will be familiar to the Sprengel's regular visitors.

The task of regional museums such as the Sprengel is becoming ever harder. Ever fewer visitors are bothering to look at the permanent collections, even if they are as good as that of the Sprengel, and regional museums cannot compete with the big metropolitan centers for fancy special shows. It's heartening to report a carefully thought-out special exhibition which offers, for the first time, a comparative view of a neglected aspect of modern classic art while leading the visitor back to increased enjoyment of the museum's permanent collection.

Michael Lawton is a free-lance writer based in Germany.

Are there many possible statements, none of which is better than the others?

The Artistic Puns and Sly Humor of Martial Raysse

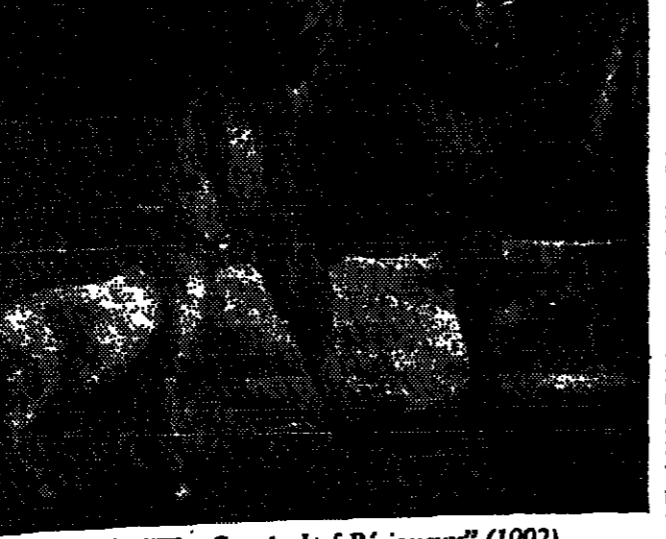
By Michael Gibson

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Martial Raysse, born in 1938 in Vallauris and bred in Nice, has been rather too easily pigeon-holed as the artist who, in 1965, turned out such things as a five-foot-high painting of a pretty girl's face, her lips outlined in neon tube ("High Tension Painting").

A retrospective of his work at the Musée du Jeu de Paume, (to Jan. 31), corrects this simplistic view and reveals the full scope of an artist who has constantly evolved and has not gone in for the mass reproduction of a few simple concepts.

When Raysse was in his 20s he played with stereotypes — the standard, inexpressively pretty girl of the '60s, the clichés of 19th-century art and those of 20th-century advertising and packaging. His friends of the "School of Nice" and those belonging to the Nouveaux Réalistes were also into using commercial products in their work (like Andy Warhol, who, absolutely deadpan, reproduced Campbell Soup cans and cartons).



Detail from "The Carnival of Périgueux" (1992).

Raysses, however, showed a certain sly humor that can still be recognized in his youthful paintings and assemblages. Raysses's early works are best approached gleefully, and while any work taken singly may not impress one all that much, the roomful of them on view at the Jeu de Paume has the cheerful, cumulative effect of a witty punner's song.

In his 30s Raysses turned out some clever, playful series of works including little boxes filled with sand and peopled with small papier-mâché figures and colorful mushroom shapes, and nicely posterous works that hang from the wall, such as the 1973 "Rectangle"

taur, Priapus, the Hecatephrodite, Moira, etc.) in 1977, which are all painted in the center of the picture with large irregular white areas surrounding them. The image is often strong and unusual, and the dreamlike quality is once more apparent.

In 1978 and 1979 he turned out a most attractive sequence of 12 small and meticulously executed drawings of figures standing, or reclining, in a garden. They are well executed and once again full of an engaging narrative content.

The following year he produced another series, this time of small paintings of indoor subjects: a cupboard, a chair, a mirror with pictures stuck into the edge, a broom, a rag hanging from the mantelpiece, etc. all of them beautifully painted in the seemingly effortless idiom that is peculiar to this artist.

His most recent work includes several very large paintings including "The Childhood of Bacchus" (1991) and "The Carnival of Périgueux" (1992) which reveal the artist's new ambitions, as well as some weak points that prevent these paintings from being as effective as they might be.

Raysses is obviously a virtuoso here. Perhaps just a mite too much so. The work lacks some sort of "saving grace" — some awkwardness that enhances its intensity. Nor does one find the sort of deep, material interaction between the subject of the painting and the texture of the pigment — of the sort that one encounters in the best paintings and, to a certain extent, in Raysses's earlier series.

have the fierce and suffering subjectivity one would so much like to discover in such a rich and turbulent subject.

Such criticism is far from being merely negative. It signifies that Raysses is among the rare artists of his generation who have a strong and happy link to the imagination and to play, and who are driven to renew their style as they mature. This is also what leads one to place high expectations on them and on their work. "The Carnival of Périgueux" with its unusual complexity of conception, stands like the imperfect promise of something that is yet to come.

It is a great pleasure for the public to be able to place such expectations on an artist, and perhaps the artist shares this pleasure, for, as Degas declared when he was 70: "One should have a very high conception, not of what one does, but of what one may one day achieve. Otherwise, there is no point in working."

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Christian Mosaics: A Rare Glimpse

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A remarkable show of Christian mosaics, the first of its kind in Western Europe, is making a stopover at Sotheby's in London.

Thirty-three fragments of mosaic floorings from churches in Jordan created between the fifth and seventh centuries give some idea of an art that is as yet unknown to all but scholars and archaeologists working on the subject. While the iconography, including costume, draws on Byzantine Greece, the aesthetics of the art are as far removed from it as the Romanesque

art of Medieval Europe is from its distant Roman models.

The two portraits in square frames from the Chapel of the Priest John, datable to the year 562, with their big black eyes and linear stylization, are reminiscent of some Coptic icons from neighboring Egypt. Architectural bird's-eye views have a naive touch that is exclusive to the area.

The stylized mosaics, particularly the birds, points to contacts with Iran. Most striking to those interested in Islamic art is the graphic style of a panel of four lines in Aramaic, the language used throughout the Semitic Near East. Datable to the early sixth century, the geometrical handling of

the lettering anticipates that of a milestone with three lines of Arabic in the Kufic script carved half a century later.

This is the provincial version of the great Syrian-Palestinian mosaic art, which attained its high point in the admirable mosaic wall revetments of the Dome of the Rock, erected in Jerusalem in 691-692, and of the Great Mosque in Damascus, completed in 714-715.

The mosaics will be on view in London until Jan. 22, before going to the University Museum in Manchester from March 2 to July 3.

Souren Melikian

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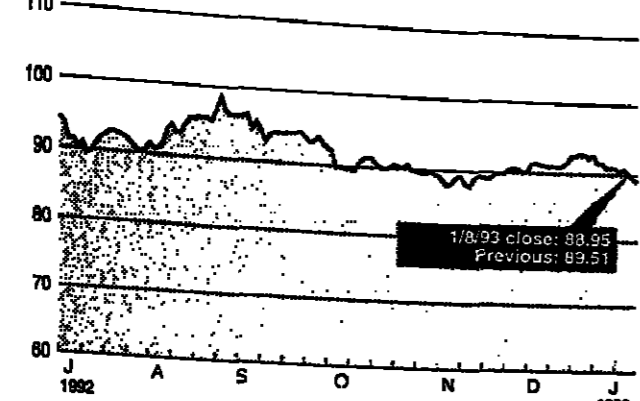
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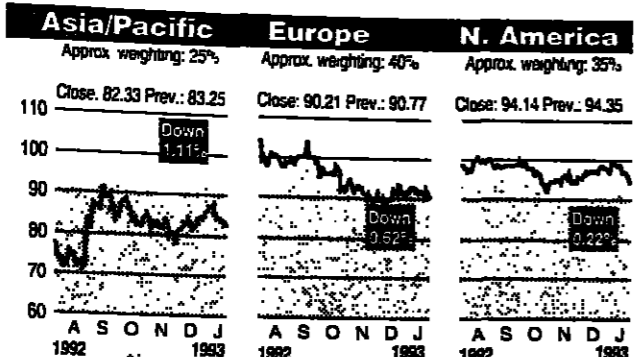


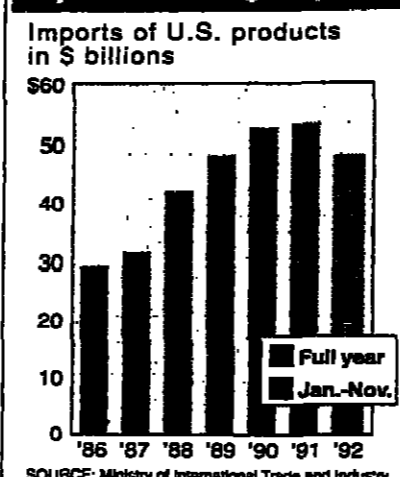
Table with 3 columns: Industrial Sectors, Full, Prev. change, % change. Rows include Energy, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, and Miscellaneous.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to...

Japan's Slump Hits U.S. Exports

By Paul Blustein Washington Post Service TOKYO — Japan's recession has resulted in its first decline in purchases of U.S. goods in seven years.

Japan's Falling Imports



Japan is extending voluntary restraints on car exports to the United States. Page 13. because slowed economic growth in Japan means reduced demand for U.S. exports.

Imports of U.S. products in \$ billions. The Japanese recession is part of a global economic slowdown that could hamper efforts to boost the U.S. economy.

Slow Job Growth Last Month Puts Onus on Clinton

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — The U.S. government reported Friday only slow growth in new jobs last month...

"Jobless prosperity" is what Neal Soss of First Boston labeled the economic situation. As a result, said Allen Sinai of Boston Co., the administration of President-elect Bill Clinton "now faces the problem of stimulating the economy, and the only issue now is not whether but how much."

Mr. Clinton called his economic advisors to Little Rock, Arkansas, this week to discuss just this question, on which he must decide soon in order to send an early legislative package to Congress mixing short-term relief for the economy with long-term deficit reduction.

Friday's weak figures left the bond market schizophrenic. It welcomed a slower economy to depress interest rates, but as one trader said, it also feared the new administration "will start acting like Democrats again" and stimulate the economy through a larger deficit that would raise rates.

Mr. Clinton's modest stimulus proposals are not likely to create many new jobs because employers have "a fixation" on rising health care costs and will not start taking on permanent workers until the link is somehow broken between employment status and health care.

Punt Stays Under Pressure as Franc Eases

LONDON — Speculative pressures continued to buffet the European Community's weaker currencies in the wake of Germany's modest rate cut, as the Irish punt languished at the bottom of the EC currency grid Friday while the French franc failed to hold early gains.

opposition Labor Party and win parliamentary approval for a new government Tuesday. The franc rose from one point to 3.3982 to the mark, benefiting from the Bundesbank's move on Thursday to lower its rate on securities repurchase agreements, a bellwether for short-term rates, to 8.6 percent from 8.75 percent.

Mr. de la Roca resigned after a shakeup in the KIO, and a new director of Torres was appointed. KIO asked for new audits of the company that found previously reported 1991 profit of 4.24 billion pesetas was in fact a 44.4 billion loss.

ECONOMIC SCENE

Sniping at Clinton's Team From a Profession Scorned

By James Risen Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON — The professional jealousy drips from the telephone receiver like battery acid as the speaker, a prominent economist, speaks of Robert B. Reich: "If you had a nasty mind, you might think that a man without any professional credentials was so insecure about it that he was trying to keep those with genuine professional credentials out."

Torrás Suit Alleges Crimes by Ex-Officers

MADRID — Lawyers for Grupo Torras SA, the Kuwait Investment Office's holding company in Spain, filed a lawsuit Friday against seven former executives alleging fraud and other crimes the lawyers said led to losses of more than 100 billion pesetas (\$870 million).

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Gross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates, and Gold. Includes various financial data points and interest rates.

MONEY

FIRST COLUMN Real Estate Can't Shake Hangover

THE conviction this past week of Charles Keating for a variety of wrongdoings in the great savings and loan bubble of the 1980s offers an opportunity for reflection. Mr. Keating's ponderings this weekend must be sadder indeed: He faces jail terms that add up to as much as 500 years. Which makes the musings of the rest of us on the future of the real estate market — arguably the cause of Mr. Keating's downfall — over the next decade or so seem almost childishly short-term.

Rhetoric provides some clues as to the depressed state of affairs in real estate. Even the most devoted pro-property propagandists dare not point to the fundamentals of the U.S. economy as a reason for optimism. The sales pitches nowadays tend to fall back on the old clichés about the segmented nature of the market.

One classic argument is that the market in, say, Manhattan, divides itself up along the lines of the wealth of the prospective purchaser. Thus, it may be possible for the studio apartment market in Spanish Harlem to be in decline while the prices of Park Avenue penthouses increase. Or vice versa.

The other segmentation spool is that demand is a function purely of location. What does it matter that residential property in Manhattan is in trouble if you're buying in Colorado? The answer, unfortunately, is more than you might think, because property is, eventually, affected by what happens in the rest of the economy.

Despite the Bush administration's attempts to massage the U.S. economy into recovery, despite the 30-year lows in interest rates, consumers are still heavily burdened by debt and real estate is still suffering from a massive economic hangover.

Property was on a slow burn while economic growth buoyed and shares rocketed through most of the 1980s, and eventually caught fire as other sectors were catching a cold. That characteristic sluggishness remains. While other sectors move ahead again, it will take a long time before property follows. And here we can make a confident prediction: It will definitely pick up sometime in the next 500 years.

Sleeping Giants Stir Investors Dream About China, India

By Philip Crawford

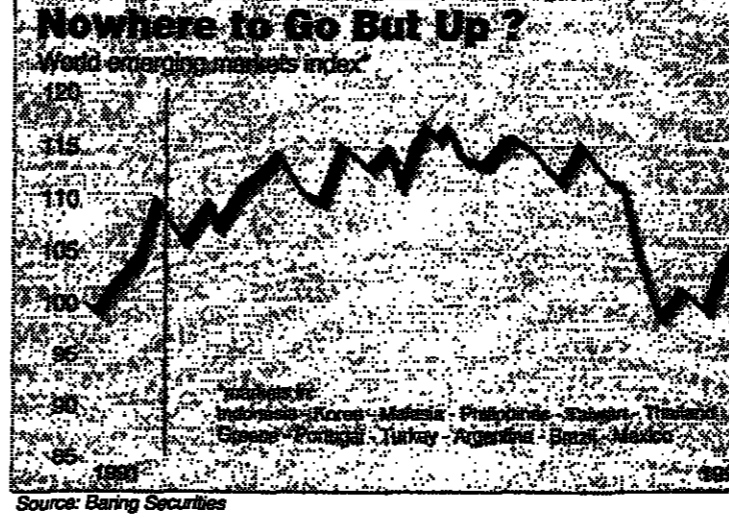
AS EMERGING markets such as those in Thailand, the Philippines and Mexico small their way into the global equity mainstream, some investors are looking even beyond those somewhat exotic frontiers in search of sleeping earnings giants that may awaken in the 21st century.

They need look no further, say some experts, than to the world's two most populous nations, mainland China and India, both of which have stock markets that are just beginning to open their doors to foreign investors. Pakistan is another potential power of the future, many add.

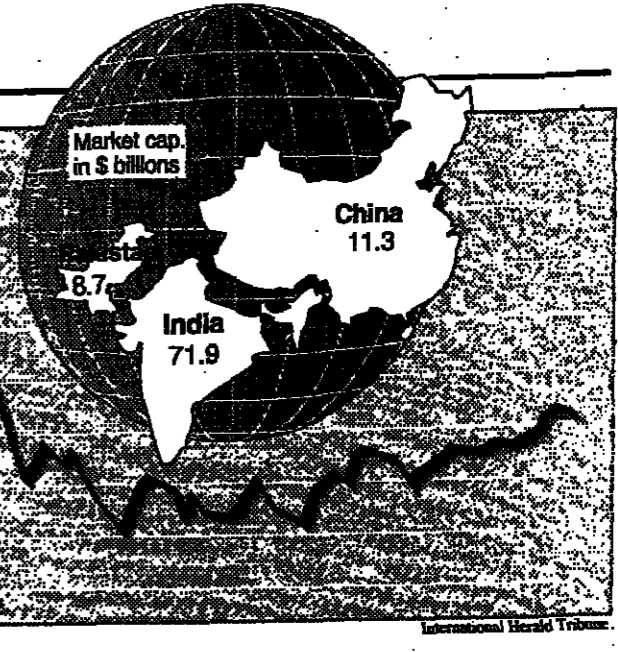
Although the pickings are not voluminous in these countries, they are growing, and accessibility is improving. Shares in Chinese companies listed on the Shenzhen and Shanghai stock exchanges are now available to foreign investors through international brokers, and China funds are multiplying. Pakistan is similarly available. And although retail access to India is limited to a handful of country funds — since foreign individuals may not yet directly purchase shares on the Bombay stock exchange — many pundits expect that to change in the near future.

Art these markets really expected to bring in the windfalls to those who get in now on the ground floor? Maybe not. Skeptics say that the younger markets only appear attractive when the older are fully valued — and therefore ready to fall, taking the emerging markets with them.

Yet, despite political uncertainties and other growing pains that any potential shareholding culture and its investors must endure, the possibilities may be vast. "For investors who have the guts and the vision to look beyond conventional emerging markets, places like China, India and Pakistan are extremely interesting," said Bruce Johnson, head of global research at Baring Securities in London, a firm that specializes in tracking emerging markets.



World emerging markets index. Source: Baring Securities



is over 30, which is not very efficient but what you might expect from a market that's large but not very open," noted Mr. Johnson of Baring Securities.

But Vinod Sethi, who manages Morgan Stanley's India Magnum Fund, said the country should be open to international retail investors in the relatively near future. "It shouldn't be more than a year or two away," he said. "And it will have a cascading effect. India will develop significantly and foreign investors should be able to benefit. The overall economy is growing at between 6 percent and 8 percent per year."

The India Magnum Fund, a closed-end fund launched in 1989 with \$450 million, is invested entirely in domestic equities and is listed on the Amsterdam stock exchange. Core holdings include the Housing Development Finance Corporation, a housing loan concern, and the Gujarat Ambuja Cement Co. "HDFC has shown earnings growth of 35 percent per year for the last decade," said Mr. Sethi. "In a country of 850 million people, many of them homeless, housing is the ultimate growth business."

which is currently between 12 and 13. "There are even some very good companies trading at single-digit multiples," he said. "Compared to India, Pakistan is very cheap."

Mr. Ong added that he felt Pakistan's government was essentially pro-market, and that he expected the number of international investors to increase.

On other fronts, there has been one Vietnam fund launched, by Lloyd's Bank Fund Managers, but most foreign investment in that country appears to be direct, an estimated \$1.4 billion since 1983. And in Egypt, the Cairo stock exchange has market capital of almost \$2 billion and is seen by many as vibrant. But shares are not yet open to foreigners nor are there any country-specific funds.

How long will it take for China, India and these other somewhat embryonic markets to attract international investors on the level of today's "conventional" emerging markets? Indeed, will they ever reach that juncture? "It's anybody's guess," said Mr. Johnson. "But at this point, there's certainly something available for everyone."

Top Performing International Funds

Table with 3 columns: Over one year to Dec. 28, 1992; Over three years to Nov. 30, 1992; Over five years to Nov. 30, 1992. Lists various international funds with their performance metrics.

Do's and Don't's for the Small Players

By Kate Bales

THE first week of trading in 1993 is finished, but there's still plenty of time to make New Year resolutions for your investments. Selected analysts offer their guiding principles for 1993:

Justin Urquhart Stewart, Head of Sales and Marketing for Barclays's Stock Brokers in London.

- First of all, pay off any outstanding credit card debts. The investor might not make 18 percent profit each year, but anyone holding on to liability like this is losing exactly that.

• Look for funds specifically tailored to the small investor. Barclays began SID, a fund designed for new investors, and many other companies have created similar funds.

- Being informed is essential. Barclays provides investors with a monthly newsletter so that they can decide exactly what area they want to invest in. In addition, there is a series of books and pamphlets for beginners who need to familiarize themselves with terminology and basic practices. When British Gas privatized more than 10 percent of the people who received dividend checks mistook them for bills and wrote checks back to the company.

• Overall, small investors should basically stick to strong economies. The U.S. economy looks like it is recovering, but we need to wait and see if and how President Clinton's policies go into effect. The British economy tends to follow America's, but in general, Europe looks dire. For Japan, the worst is over but no one should go charging in. Hong Kong politics are too unstable for anyone with small investment options.

- Coming out of a recession is a time when many small companies are sold, and these spinoffs can offer interesting potential — or more losses — for their parent company. Such sales should be monitored closely.

Mike Gorman, Antax Consulting Corp., New York.

- You need the flexibility to buy at least 100 shares of individual stock without losing on broker fees. And, if you stick all your money in one place, you'll lose everything if the company drops drastically. For the newer investor, money market or mutual funds are a much more interesting and practical option.
- The individual investor must determine his goals and needs when selecting a fund. If you are around 30 years old, think long term. One possibility is Thompson Growth Fund, which has a good five-year history. If you are age 60,

Fund Investors Find Hot Spots Offshore

By Martin Baker

OFFSHORE was the place for mutual fund investors to be last year. Of all the funds monitored by international fund statisticians (Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland and the United States) and the somewhat heterogeneous grouping "offshore territories," the top six over 1992 were all domiciled offshore.

Friedlander Investment Funds in London, agrees that the best returns have been seen from the specialist funds.

- "All the best figures have come from funds which are either specialist or put money into high risk areas," he said. "But this is not an area into which the average investor should go. Funds of this kind should be the domain of the top 2 percent of an investor's money, where it's permissible to take large risks. After all, for every specialist fund which does well, there are a lot which fail badly."

Over five years the picture is broadly similar to the three-year investment performance, although there is a larger element of equity growth funds. Many managers would not doubt use this as an argument in favor of the proposition that equity fund investment only pays off over time.

- The country that is most noticeable by its absence across all periods is Japan. Japanese funds used to dominate the performance table. Yet not a single Japanese fund now appears in the top 25 over any period.

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THE MONEY REPORT

A Primer on Expatriate Taxation

By Jack Anderson

WHERE will my children go to school? Can my dog go with me? What's the exchange rate? Do I have to pay U.S. taxes? These are the types of questions raised when Americans consider accepting overseas assignments...

plus his foreign housing costs, exceeding a base amount of roughly \$8,000. There are very specific qualifications for these exclusions: the individual must meet either the bona-fide residence or the physical presence test...

Obviously, he did not qualify under the bona-fide residence test. The trips caused him to fail the physical presence test. The loss of the foreign earned income and housing exclusions cost the lovebirds \$15,631 in U.S. taxes.

Another issue regarding the payroll taxes for the expatriate is U.S. federal income tax withholding. As mentioned earlier, much of an expatriate's salary is excluded from U.S. taxation. Individuals are subject to withholding on salary exceeding expected exclusion...



BRIEFCASE

Dresdner Investment Unit Launches Fixed-Term Fund

The fund investment arm of Dresdner Bank, Dresdnerbank Asset Management, has launched a new fixed-term fund, the somewhat cumbersome entitled DIT-LUX Laufzeitfonds 03.04.1995 vehicle, is denominated in German marks and invests in short-dated bonds.

Futures and Options Index Shows Decline During 1992

The returns from shares have been relatively modest over the past year. The Dow Jones edged up just a few points on the year, for example, while the Trib U.S. Index of large, internationally investable shares was hit by the woes of big corporations like IBM and General Motors...

Credit Suisse Brokers Back Smaller British Companies

If the biggest U.S. shares have been poor investments, the opposite is true of the British equity market, where the biggest and especially the mid-sized companies had a good year. Now, brokers at Credit Suisse Asset Management in London are advocating smaller U.K. companies as a buy on the basis of a "trickle down" as investors look for value elsewhere.

variance tax payments should be carefully calculated each year.

The prospect of taxes associated with a foreign assignment can be daunting. Every company has a different approach to the reimbursement or payment of tax on the employee's behalf. A common method is tax protection — the company protects the employee by paying any excess tax associated with the foreign assignment.

theoretical tax, thus reducing both U.S. and foreign tax.

Regardless of the company policy on taxes, payment of foreign taxes may result in a direct credit against U.S. tax. The foreign tax credit is a dollar-for-dollar reduction of U.S. tax on foreign-source income. Any foreign tax available for credit but not used in the current year is carried back two years and then forward for five years to offset U.S. tax paid on foreign income in those years.

gain of \$200,000 left him with \$64,000.

But employers and individuals should be aware that exercising stock options is not the only triggering event. In the Netherlands, for instance, the expatriate is considered to have taxable income when the option is owned by the employee and no longer forfeitable. Employee stock option plans should be carefully structured to avoid unnecessary taxation.

requires that the new residence is purchased and occupied by the taxpayer within two years.

This period is extended up to four years for those who sell their homes and move abroad. The new home may be purchased overseas, but a foreign residence can have its own set of tax problems. Many expatriates choose to rent their U.S. homes while on overseas assignments. If the expatriate does not move back into the house, the IRS construes the rental of the house as conversion to business property. Any gain upon sale would be currently taxable since the house is not considered the taxpayer's principal residence. Due to passive activity loss rules, taxpayers with higher gross incomes may not be able to deduct any rental loss. For short-term assignments, rental of the principal residence is often the best answer if the employee is returning to the same city. For longer-term and indefinite assignments, sale of the house may be more beneficial.

Jack Anderson is a tax partner in the HSD Ernst and Young Paris office.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 8, 1993

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, ticker symbol, and price. Includes sections for Global Equity, International Equity, and Bond Funds.

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DAVE BARRY

The Giant Pirogi

MIAMI — It's time for those amazing Canadians, the popular feature wherein we examine the activities of our friendly neighbors to the north.

As you may recall, when last we checked in on the Canadians, some of them were in a court of law in Ottawa, trying to induce a python to crawl into a toilet. At the time we thought this was unusual, but we now realize that luring snakes into commodes during judicial proceedings is fairly NORMAL by Canadian standards.

These news items, from the Edmonton Journal, concern the small Alberta town of Glendon, where there is a popular food item called the pirogi, a kind of dumpling that can be stuffed with various foods such as cheese or sauerkraut.

His idea was — we are not making this up — to build THE WORLD'S LARGEST FIBER-GLASS PIROGI. And he did it too, by raising 62,000 Canadian dollars via private donations and a grant from the province government.

Marge! potential tourists as far away as Mobile, Alabama, are probably remarking at this very moment. "There's a giant fiberglass dumpling in rural Canada! Pack your suitcase!"

And that explains another Journal news item that Marylu Walters sent us. This one concerns the small Canadian town of Andrew, which recently, with the help of a provincial tourism grant, installed — get ready — the world's largest fiberglass duck.

We certainly agree with that. A giant chicken would be ridiculous. But what we're concerned about is this: Suppose some tourists happen to find themselves exactly halfway between Andrew and Glendon.

"VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Female snails in certain polluted coastal harbors have been turning into males and growing penises, a researcher says. Snails undergoing the change, which some scientists think is caused by tin-based contaminants in the water, have been found almost everywhere University of Victoria biologist Derek Ellis and his colleagues looked for them."

We're sure this alarming development is wreaking havoc in the snail community. A guy snail comes home from a hard day of sliming around, hoping to have an intimate moment with his mate, but when she finally takes off her shell . . . YIKES!

Knight-Ridder Newspapers

A Cultural Clash in the Arizona Desert

By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Three years ago at the Cannes Film Festival, Emir Kusturica was walking around in a fog. After his 1985 Palme d'Or for "When Father Was Away on Business" — a satire of life under Tito — he had again been named best director, for "The Time of the Gypsies."

The director from Sarajevo, looking pale, scruffy and a bit groggy, spoke haltingly in English: "When he searched for a word, it looked as though he might not make it through the sentence. Milos Forman had found him a job teaching cinema at Columbia University, and he was facing the West with courage and some trepidation."

Kusturica today has only the accent of his origins, a cool rocker who wears his long hair clean, black jeans and a leather jacket, walks like a cowboy, talks like a New Yorker and laughs when he remembers his precarious English a few years ago: "I probably have a good ear, like a lot of Slav people, and I'm musical," he said.

Of course, the transition wasn't all smooth. His latest film, "Arizona Dream," French produced and shot in Alaska, New York and the Arizona desert, turned out to be one of those extreme travails and led to a three-month production standstill. When it resumed, his country was at war; 15 days after he finished, his father died. "The most important thing for the director is to finish your movie," Kusturica said, "it's important for your health, your life and spirit."

"Arizona Dream," which opened in Paris Wednesday, is a tragedy, as far as Hollywood as you can get, inspired, he says, by J.D. Salinger's "The Catcher in the Rye." It is Kusturica's personal vision, a profoundly European view of the failure of the American Dream: "America likes winners, but the losers interest me more. Hollywood movies strive for naturalism, they look at the face of things; by showing people's dreams, I want to show what's inside them."

The film opens in Alaska with a boy's dream of a giant fish floating freely through space. "It's a childish nightmare," he said, "about being squeezed between two loves. One represents pure spirit, but he chooses the crazy childish woman who wants to fly. She gives him sexual experience."

Johnny Depp plays the lead opposite Faye Dunaway as the crazed flying woman, with Jerry Lewis as a wacky Cadillac salesman in the desert.

Although he refers to Salinger and cites Richard Ford and Raymond Carver as writers who have "an existential way of looking at things," Kusturica is aware that making a movie is not like writing a book, and that making a European film in the United States was treacherous on dangerous ground. From Louis Malle to Wim Wende-



For Emir Kusturica, the most important thing is to finish the movie.

ers, and, recently, Ridley Scott, European directors who fiddle with the American dream have had their knuckles rapped.

"Americans get frightened by the European existentialist view. Their movies need to be connected with the Hollywood machinery," said the director, who believes that in 100 years when people look for artifacts to see what life was like in this country, they will go to see a Wenders or a Cassavetes film, rather than "Bodyguard."

"But because I'm not American, it was very difficult," he said. "My approach through the dream was because I was afraid to make a realistic American movie; most European directors do that and they don't do it very well."

Filming in the desert fast became a nightmare. Kusturica was up against an alien system, capricious stars and a crowd of insurance executives circling in like so many buzzards cawing "time is money." His method of working — several takes "to get the actors to feel good and to play good" — brought him to a deadlock with the American line producer.

"If you want to make Faye Dunaway fly, you have to pay more insurance; if the

line producer doesn't warn you that Faye Dunaway has to be rigged to the tree after the plane crashes and it takes six hours to do this . . . he shook his head. "There were so many things, and I realized, oh man, I have to make this movie function. If I lose six hours, day after day, then the movie is lost."

In June 1991, production was stopped by the completion-board company: "They didn't believe in the European director and producer; they didn't feel comfortable with the European mind."

Kusturica went home to Sarajevo, in shock: "I just stayed home reading and playing soccer, regenerating." When shooting started up, with a new line producer, the second part was done without further delay, "not a dollar over," he said fiercely.

Now he is willing to forget the months of suspense, the daily three-hour wait for Faye Dunaway to make up, the six hours it took to rig her up.

"I believe I did a strong ensemble movie, and the actors were thrilled and pleased to work that way. American actors are the best part of the industry," he said, "they can do miracles. I try to get the highest

energy from my actors and from the music, because I consider music live as well."

Kusturica has worked with composer Goran Bregovic from the beginning of his career; he has also, between films, played in a rock band. His first feature, "Do You Remember Dolly Bell?" (1981) was about Yugoslavian teenagers lapping up Western pop culture.

"I was part of the generation connected to the new stuff, from rock 'n' roll to soccer and movies. My dream is to move things, to change the form of existence. I don't know where that comes from, but it's a need for freedom," he said.

A Bosnian Muslim, he does not think he will ever return to his country. "In my hometown of Sarajevo, they accused me of siding with people who were destroying my city. Because I said that we had to find a solution with the Serbs some Muslims accused me of being on the Serbian side. My strong feeling for Yugoslavia and my film career going so high made people nervous."

He feels that no matter how bad things are inside the country, the world community has not helped: "When I see CNN doing history up front, I don't believe them at all. It's selective humanism, not the humanism I feel." He does not feel Muslim, either, he said, because he can't accept the idea of a Muslim nation. "I'm affected by orientalism. I have a certain poetic fatalism, but I also have Jewish blood from my grandmother."

He sees his father, a journalist who worked for the Bosnian government, as "a victim of the war." "Spiritually, he couldn't survive," Kusturica said. "It was too hard to fight for Yugoslavia and to see the devastation. I dedicated my film to him."

For the moment, the director plans to live in Paris, teach in New York and make more European films with American actors. He talks about casting Johnny Depp as Raskolnikov in "Crime and Punishment," shooting, once again, as far as possible from the Hollywood machinery.

"Living in America, I discovered a lot of lonely, unhappy people," Kusturica said. "You never see them in the movies — not that the movies lie, but they glamorize and they're alienated from the life people live today. I don't see the American dream functioning, but that's probably my subjective view. If you go to middle America, they wouldn't even listen to me; they would be very angry. And I doubt that they could be very happy with this movie. But the country is becoming more internationalized, so these pieces from European directors may find a place. We fight mortality by making our own movies."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the arts.

PEOPLE

Stamping Out Elvis: 500 Million to Start

The long-awaited 29-cent Elvis Presley stamp went on sale just after midnight Friday in Memphis at a half-dozen mobile postal stations across the street from Graceland, and hundreds stood in a drizzle on what would have been Elvis's 58th birthday to buy it. The stamp, with an initial printing of 500 million, went on sale at all U.S. post offices a few hours later. The U.S. postal service is a relative latecomer in the race to cash in on Elvis's likeness, however. At least 13 other countries and territories have put Elvis on their stamps.

President François Mitterrand paid homage Friday to the Russian-born ballet star Rudolf Nureyev, who died Wednesday in Paris at the age of 54. "France owed a great deal to this exceptional artist who, for seven years from 1982, managed the Paris Opéra Ballet," Mitterrand said in a statement.

On Tuesday, Jack Lang, France's education and culture minister, will deliver a eulogy in a private ceremony. Nureyev, who died of cardiac complications apparently related to AIDS, will be buried in the Saint-Genevieve-des-Bois cemetery near Paris.

Princess Margaret, 62, has been discharged from a London hospital where she had been treated since Sunday for pneumonia.

The Audubon Theatre and Ballroom in Harlem, where black activist Malcolm X was assassinated in 1965, will be torn down. New York's highest court refused to hear an appeal by those trying to save it.

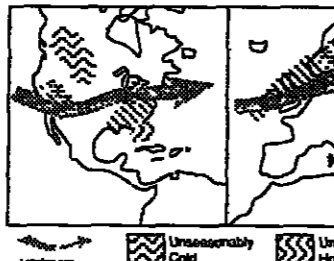
Connecticut State Police have questioned Woody Allen concerning allegations that he sexually molested his 7-year-old adopted daughter, Dylan Farrow, it was disclosed Friday. A spokeswoman for State Attorney Frank Maco said Allen was interviewed in Litchfield at length Thursday by three investigators. Allen was accompanied by two attorneys.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 7

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, including High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for various countries like Algeria, Austria, Belgium, etc.

Forecast for Sunday through Tuesday



North America: Rain will seek Los Angeles and San Diego Sunday, especially early, mudslides are likely. Another round of rain is possible Tuesday or Wednesday. Snow is a good possibility Sunday in West Virginia, D.C., Philadelphia and New York City. Boston will be cold.

Asia

Table with weather forecasts for Asia, including High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for cities like Bangkok, Beijing, Hong Kong, etc.

Asia: Seoul will have mainly sunny, but cold weather Sunday and Monday. Rain and snow in southern Japan late Tuesday or Wednesday. Hong Kong will be warm and mainly dry Sunday through Tuesday.

Africa

Table with weather forecasts for Africa, including High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for cities like Algiers, Cape Town, Johannesburg, etc.

Africa: Cape Town will have mainly sunny, but cold weather Sunday and Monday. Rain and snow in southern Africa late Tuesday or Wednesday. Johannesburg will be warm and mainly dry Sunday through Tuesday.

Latin America

Table with weather forecasts for Latin America, including High, Low, Wind, and Clouds for cities like Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, etc.

Latin America: Bogota will have mainly sunny, but cold weather Sunday and Monday. Rain and snow in southern Latin America late Tuesday or Wednesday. Buenos Aires will be warm and mainly dry Sunday through Tuesday.

Orthographer's Holiday By June A. Boggs

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words. Includes a small puzzle titled 'Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 2-3'.

BOOKS

MAQROLL: Three Novellas

By Alvaro Mutis. Translated from the Spanish by Edith Grossman. 304 pages. \$20. HarperCollins. Reviewed by James Polk. WHO is this Maqrull, with "his penchant for vague undertakings," and his strange love of medieval history? Sometimes he appears a rootless adventurer, sometimes a bit of floss, cast out by the currents of history. Yet there is something more, before getting into his story, we meet a scholar searching out the details of this mysterious life, possibly for a biography. Why? It takes the whole book to figure that out.

Alvaro Mutis, a Colombian novelist now living in Mexico, to keep us guessing. Why else would he give the man such an odd name, and why the unexplained nickname "The Gavero" (the lookout)? What is he looking out for? In none of these three roughly sequential novellas are we sure; it is a tribute to the author's talent — and to Edith Grossman's translation — that in all of them we keep wondering.

We first meet Maqrull in "The Snow of the Admiral" as he struggles upriver on a barge. His purpose is to buy lumber from sawmills near the headwaters of the Xurundo and sell it to military posts being backed out of the jungle on the way downstream. That the lumber can be purchased and that there really is a need for it is more assumption than fact.

from a rumor overheard by Maqrull and his sometime lover, Flor Estevez, without assurance that either the sawmills or the bases actually exist. But for Maqrull, the less certain the goal the more appealing the chase: "These decisions that are wrong from the start . . . constitute the story of my life."

Though lacking an omnipresent sense of dread, the novella carries its own cargo of angst. In "Iona Comes With the Rain," Maqrull unexpectedly meets up with another of the women from his past who seem to give temporary direction to his unfocused life. In the final novella, "Un Bel Morir," we return to the river and the jungle. Unlike the others, which are told in Maqrull's own voice, "Un Bel Morir" is written in the third person and reads much like a typical thriller. There are an-

bushes and betrayals, schemes and counter-schemes, and, for a change, good and evil are delineated. Why does Mutis shift gears so abruptly? Clearly, he wants to leave us with a final picture of his protagonist taken from the outside. Seeing him whole like this, we can better understand what it is "The Lookout" has been looking for all along. Like the rest of us, he only seeks some corner of the world where he can say he belongs.

Does he find it? That, too, is almost beside the point. The search is what this complex man really cares about; it is also what makes his strange story worth hearing.

James Polk, who writes frequently about Latin American culture and literature, wrote this for The Washington Post

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service. Features a globe and the text: 'Speed up the approval process. AT&T USADirect Service. Your Express Connection to AT&T Service. Just dial the access number of the country you're in. For additional access numbers, call collect: 412 553-2438, Ext. 606.'